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## To the Loyal Democrats.

Whether the State Central Committee  
did right or wrong in imposing a heavy  
assessment upon the candidates, it is a  
fact that the assessment has been im-  
posed, and the candidates must pay it,  
unless loyal Democrats come to the rescue.

There are two ways of doing it. It  
is by giving money; the other is by  
giving service. Each county and city  
should undertake to hold its own elec-  
tion without charging the expense of it  
to the candidates. This should be done  
not only as a matter of justice to the  
candidates, but to save the primary from  
a serious blow. Democrats in all parts  
of the State are saying, and rightly say-  
ing; that if it is going to cost a man  
\$5,000 to enter the race for Governor,  
or Senator, poor men will be excluded,  
and our primaries will be more than  
failures. That must not be. The pri-  
mary must be saved. Friends of the  
primary must come to the rescue. It is  
a simple matter. Let each community  
assume the cost of its own primary. It  
will be a bagatelle, and will not be felt.  
But even if it should be, can it be that  
Democrats are so friendly to the pri-  
mary as to be unwilling to make some little  
sacrifice for it? If so, they must be very  
poor Democrats, and they must care  
very little for the primary.

Now is the time to show your colors.  
Now is the time to give a little money  
or a little time to the cause of Demo-  
cracy and to the primary.  
Don't say this will be giving something  
to the candidates. That is a narrow  
view. The candidates will pay. There is  
no doubt of that, although it is wrong  
in principle and mischievous and danger-  
ous in practice to make the candidates  
pay the expense of the election, espe-  
cially to make the assessment so high  
as to exclude poor men, or force them  
to go to the rich for aid. The question  
now is that of saving the primary from  
hurt. If Democrats will volunteer to hold  
this primary without material cost to  
the candidates, it will be the greatest  
boost the primary ever received.

Save the primary. Volunteers to the  
rescue.

## Judge Crump and the Commission

We print elsewhere a communication  
from Mr. A. F. Thomas, of Lynchburg,  
in which he raises a new point as to  
Judge Beverly T. Crump's connection with  
the Virginia Corporation Company. Mr.  
Thomas says that "the gravity of Judge  
Crump's act consists in having made pos-  
sible, by indirection, the connection be-  
tween public service corporations and the  
State Corporation Commission, which the  
Constitution had forbidden him to estab-  
lish by direction." "As a concrete ex-  
ample of what might be done," adds  
Mr. Thomas, "let us suppose that there  
were five shareholders in the Virginia  
Corporation Company, and that some  
trunk line railroad was to be assessed,  
and the railroad gave the Virginia Cor-  
poration Company \$5,000 to represent it  
before the commissioner, to see to it that  
it was not unduly taxed. Now, if the  
chairman of the Corporation Commission  
held one share of stock, would he not be  
receiving the sum of \$10,000 in a case  
in which he was to act as judge?"

A sufficient reply to this would be that  
Mr. Thomas's case is not even "suppos-  
able." How could the Virginia Corpora-  
tion Company or any other company  
"represent a railroad company before the  
Corporation Commission to see that it  
was not unduly assessed?" And even  
if it could do so, why should any rail-  
road company pay \$5,000 or any sum  
to the Virginia Corporation Company  
"to see that it was not unduly taxed."  
The Constitution itself provides  
that any corporation aggrieved by the  
assessment made under sections 176 and  
178 may, within thirty days after re-  
ceiving a certified copy thereof, apply  
for relief to the Circuit Court of the city  
of Richmond for relief.

But that is neither here nor there. The  
Times-Dispatch has never undertaken to  
justify Judge Crump's action in connec-

ing himself with this company. It was  
undoubtedly an indiscretion, but nothing  
more. The man's whole life and his  
faithful service to the Corporation Com-  
mission preclude the suspicion of corrupt  
motives. We have given the case thor-  
ough investigation; we have gone over  
the entire subject with Judge Crump's  
associates on the commission, and neither  
of them has the remotest suspicion that  
in subscribing for a share of stock in  
the Virginia Corporation Company he had  
any purpose in mind save that of en-  
couraging a company which, he believed,  
would aid in simplifying the commission's  
work. Being convinced of this, we have  
felt that we could do no less than to  
express the conviction that Judge Crump  
had done nothing to forfeit his claim to  
the respect and confidence of that public;  
that he had done nothing to call for his  
retirement from the commission. He did  
not purchase a share of stock in a com-  
pany already in existence. The pros-  
pectus of a company which it was pro-  
posed to organize was called to his at-  
tention. He thought it would be a useful  
company to the commission, and he put  
his name down for one share of stock.  
It was merely tentative. The stock was  
not then issued, of course, and we learn  
that no assessment was made on it for  
some time thereafter. The first assess-  
ment, we are told, was for fifty dollars  
a share, and we suppose that Judge  
Crump paid that amount on his share  
when it was called for, or within a rea-  
sonable time thereafter. He was then in  
position to wait and see what the com-  
pany was going to do, and all who know  
the man know that if he should have  
discovered that it was doing anything to  
compromise or embarrass him, he would  
have lost no time in disposing of his  
stock and severing his connection with  
the company. In point of fact, we are  
further informed that as soon as the  
question of propriety was raised, Judge  
Crump did dispose of his equity in the  
share of stock, for which he had sub-  
scribed, and has since had no connection  
whatsoever in the Virginia Corporation  
Company, or any like organization.

Judge Crump is responsible to the Gen-  
eral Assembly for his conduct. He stands  
towards that body in the relation of a  
judge of the Court of Appeals, and the  
Constitution provides that "any com-  
missioner may be impeached or removed  
in the manner provided for the impeach-  
ment or removal of a judge of said court."  
Doubtless the Legislature will inquire  
into the matter when it next assembles  
and take such action as may to the mem-  
bers seem proper. In the meantime no  
interest of the State will suffer by reason  
of Judge Crump's inactivity.

## Oregon's Experiment.

Oregon's whipping post, erected by law  
for the punishment of wife-beaters, is  
admitted to be an experiment in that State.  
It being understood that if it proves to  
be the proper and effective remedy for  
the evil sought to be eradicated, the law  
will stand, but if not it will be repealed.  
Naturally the people are watching its  
operations closely, and naturally enough,  
too, there is already wide difference of  
opinion on the subject. The Portland  
Oregonian, for purposes of study, makes  
full reports of the infliction of the pun-  
ishment every time a wife-beater is  
brought under the lash in that city, and  
it has had to dispatch reporters to the  
jail very frequently since the law was  
put into operation about six weeks ago.

People who are making a study of the  
question are permitted, if they desire, to  
see the lash applied when a wife-beater  
is called upon to pay the penalty of his  
crime. The Oregonian reports that "one  
man who saw the first application of the  
law a few days ago says that the sight  
was the most disgustingly brutal he ever  
saw, and that he would rather see ten  
men hanged than one such whipping—  
and he has witnessed a hanging."

The criminal at the post probably did  
not concur in this opinion, but the an-  
swer to that sentimental argument is  
that the flogging of a man by another  
cannot in the nature of the case be al-  
together as brutal as the beating of a  
woman by a man, and it may be added  
that the degree of brutality is enlarged  
when that woman is the wife of the  
beater. We darsay the "tender hearted"  
gentleman above referred to would have  
been worse shocked if he had seen the  
husband in the act of violating the law,  
the penalty of which he had to suffer at  
the whipping post.

But the question after all is will the  
"disgustingly brutal" punishment act as  
a preventive of the more disgustingly  
brutal crime, and is it the only thing that  
will do so? That is the experiment that  
is being watched, and if Oregon proves  
that she has found the true remedy for  
a growing evil, her law will not only  
stand, but will probably be copied by  
other States.

The experience of Delaware is that the  
law rarely tends to protect wife-beaters,  
as most wives will endure almost any  
punishment from a brutal husband before  
they will bring disgrace upon him and  
the whole family by having him publicly  
flogged. Hence they endure in silence  
and do not report their husbands to the  
authorities.

## The Virtue of Forgetting.

Now that the community is in the  
mind to moralize, let us call attention  
to a text which is appropriate and which  
may give comfort and encouragement  
where they are most needed.

"Forgetting those things which are be-  
hind," said St. Paul, "and reaching forth  
for those things which are before, I press  
toward the mark for the prize," etc. A  
man cannot literally forget his sins and  
his mistakes, but he may put them be-  
hind him and in great part out of his  
way, so that he may press forward for  
the prize—and that is the best atone-  
ment he can make. It is bad enough  
to have done wrong; it is worse to let  
the act stand in the way of future duty.  
We have all sinned and every sin has  
its penalty, but it is good morals and  
good sense, as far as we may, to keep  
past sins from spoiling one's career.

Have you done wrong? It is bad, but  
it is worse to give up and keep on doing  
wrong. It is like "compounding a fel-  
ony."

The world is not so merciless as it

sometimes appears to be. Practically, the  
world is rather too prone to forgive and  
forget. If a man goes wrong, but re-  
pents and shows a desire and disposi-  
tion to reform and make amends by  
leading a virtuous life, the world will  
encourage and help him. Don't you  
know of such cases? Of course, you  
do; for there are several such cases  
in Richmond; and they are for the en-  
couragement of sinners.

Yes, dearly beloved, let us forget those  
things which are behind, so far as the  
remembrance of them acts as a stum-  
bling block in the path of duty, or as  
a handicap in our endeavor to run the  
race. Let us remember them only as a  
burnt child remembers fire.

## The Riches of Rockingham.

The Harrisonburg Free Press publishes  
a letter from Washington, giving the  
government figures on farm values in  
Virginia, which show that Rockingham  
county surpasses all her sister counties  
in agricultural wealth.

"A study of these official figures," says  
the Free Press, "demonstrates that Rock-  
ingham is over \$500,000 ahead of Augusta,  
her closest rival; more than \$3,500,000  
ahead of Loudoun, nearly \$5,000,000 ahead  
of Fauquier, and still more ahead of the  
other counties of the State. In the value  
of her farm buildings she is the premier  
county south of Mason and Dixon's line.  
Her nearest rival in this respect is Au-  
gusta, and then Davidson county, Tenn."

Yet that county is virtually cut off from  
Richmond by reason of the inconvenient  
railroad schedules. What is Richmond  
going to do about it? Can she afford to  
let the trade of Rockingham go else-  
where, without making a mighty effort  
to bring it to her doors? It is a practical  
question.

## The Ascension Journey.

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)  
"Who is gone into Heaven?"—I Peter  
iii:22.

It is a description of a journey. But  
this journey was not taken by a disem-  
bodied spirit. That body had been quick-  
ened in the rich man's tomb. The Spirit  
has come back from Paradise, and has  
reanimated the lifeless clay into a  
body of glory. The mortal had now put  
on immortality, and the corruptible had  
put on incorruption.

From the moment of the resurrection,  
earth was no more the home of Christ.  
For forty days, indeed, He tarried below,  
but not in the old conditions of constant  
contact and companionship. Yet He  
manifested Himself to them from time  
to time by many infallible proofs of His  
identity and continuity of being. And  
now this journey was the journey of the  
ascension. Our Lord Himself had used  
the same expression several times in the  
great discourse in the guest chamber.  
"I go; I take my journey, to prepare a  
place for you; if I depart not, the Com-  
forter will not come unto you; but if I  
go—if I take my journey—I will send Him  
unto you." "He is on the right hand of  
God," says St. Peter, "having taken His  
journey into Heaven."

That journey into heaven was a mem-  
orable and momentous journey. We  
want to fix it in our hearts. We want to  
realize it, not only as a fact, but to make  
it our life.

The Gospel is all fact. There is not  
a doctrine which is not based on fact.  
Not a doctrine which was not first fact.  
God is a God of order, and His order is  
a teaching by facts. Thus a certain day  
our Lord took a journey. This journey  
was into heaven—"into heaven itself"—  
we are told, and the heaven here spoken  
of was not the sky or firmament, but  
"the presence of God," thus opening a  
scene of wonder and mystery, yet making  
it all real and practical by the help of  
two little words—"for us."

Christ is not entered into the holy  
places made by hands, "but into heaven  
itself, now to appear in the presence  
of God for us."

But, though the journey was thus mys-  
terious and inscrutable in its mode and  
destination, yet the entrance upon it was  
a simple matter of fact. The disciples  
were, by this time, accustomed to the  
conceptions of the resurrection life. It  
no longer surprised them if He stood  
among them without opening the shut  
door; or if, after a visit or a conversa-  
tion, He suddenly vanished out of their  
sight. Thus much help they had already  
towards the mystery of the ascension.

St. Luke is the evangelist of the ascen-  
sion. Other sacred writers presuppose  
or assert it. He alone, in both his books,  
as he describes it. He fixes the place as  
in the neighborhood of Bethany. He tells  
us that the Saviour was in the act of  
blessing them, when He was parted from  
them and carried up into heaven.

The ascension is a fact in history. It  
is not mere history; it is a life also.  
The first thing which the ascension  
says to us is this: "Your home is not  
here. There is a city out of sight which  
bath foundations. Here you are stran-  
gers and sojourners; there is your rest,  
your citizenship and your home."

Home, even an earthly home, is not a  
mere place, but a presence. Where the  
loved one is, there is home. And so it  
is with the heavenly. When you ask,  
What is heaven, and where? the reply is,  
Heaven is God's presence, and in God's  
presence is the Saviour's home. When  
He ascended it was to His Father and our  
Father; to His God and to our God.

When this present world is too much  
with us, or that other world too little,  
we have but to throw upon each the light  
of that ascension journey, and each will  
fall naturally into place. In proportion  
as we know or care about Jesus Christ,  
the ascension will have a meaning for us,  
and an influence and a strength. For it  
brings us nearer to the realization of that  
home of the soul, made so by His pres-  
ence there.

Great will be the comfort of this ascen-  
sion revelation to those whose lot is  
sombre or sad in this present time. "That  
we may also in heart and mind thither  
ascend, and with Him continually dwell,"  
is a prayer as full of comfort as of ad-  
monition. It tells us of a purity and  
elevation to which we should aspire, and  
of a blessed haven of rest and peace be-  
hind the waves and storms of a troublesome  
world.

"Gone into heaven." It is a correction  
of all that is carnal in religion. It bids

us not to rest in form, but to look to  
one who is not here, but risen; not  
only risen, but ascended, and who can  
deeply sympathize with human infirmity,  
and who will give us transforming  
strength.

"Gone into heaven." Then there seek  
Him. There with Him dwell. Come forth  
from the shadow into the reality, from  
the temporal into the eternal, from the  
tabernacle into the temple, as one whose  
life is held with God. Then shall your  
peace be boundless and profound, spring-  
ing out of that love which passeth all  
understanding.

Somewhere up North a number of peo-  
ple have organized a "Musical  
Therapeutic Society." The society has  
been formed, so the organizers say, to  
spread the doctrine of the value of music  
as a healing power. That is something  
that we should say is new under the sun,  
but faith in it is at least invited by the  
gratifying fact that music is not going to  
be paraded by the society as a cure-all  
medicine. "We do not claim," a member  
of the society is quoted as saying: "That  
music is a universal panacea, but we  
hold that this great harmonizing power  
should be more generally understood and  
employed. When the therapeutic value of  
music is appreciated, it will be considered  
as necessary in the treatment of disease  
as air, water and food. Appropriations  
for music will be considered as necessary  
in the municipal outlay as for any other  
civil department."

That last remark we fear lets the cat  
out of the wallet. Can it be that sweet  
music is to be brought into ward politics,  
and made a subject of graft? If so may  
the shade of Beethoven and the spirit of  
Wagner defend us.

Women are getting entirely too mannish  
in some parts of the country. There are  
now no less than six widows in the  
United States who are under sentence of  
death for the murder of their husbands.—  
Times-Dispatch.

Oh, give me a chance, anyway. It will  
be some time before they get even at  
that rate. Wait till you hear of a woman  
settling even with that fellow Hoch, who  
got rid of how many wives was it?—  
Salem Times-Register.

The editor of the Times-Register ought  
to be arrested on suspicion of being an  
Anarchist.

The wreck of the Twentieth Century  
Flyer that was trying to bring Chicago  
and New York two hours nearer together  
naturally suggests a fresh study of rail-  
way disasters in this country. In 1900, as  
many as 58,000 people were killed and in-  
jured on the railways in the United  
States, 61,000 in 1901, 72,000 in 1902, and  
86,000 in 1904. These figures show an an-  
nual increase far out of proportion to in-  
creased railway mileage. In the year 1905,  
the last figures at hand, there were only  
34 people killed and only 219 injured by  
railway accidents in England, Ireland and  
Scotland. There are fast trains in Great  
Britain, some of the fastest in the world.  
What then is the explanation of the differ-  
ence in the figures made in the two  
countries? At the recent railway congress  
held in Washington, English delegates  
did not hesitate to say that American  
railway managers work harder for the  
immediate comfort of their passengers  
than they do for their safety. Perhaps  
this is the explanation, but whatever it  
may be, the casualties on American rail-  
roads are appalling and getting more and  
more so every year.

Having been so successful in missionary  
work among the grafting and ward  
heelers, Philadelphia has decided to give  
the schoolchildren a chance to join in the  
crusade by asking them to raise \$15,000  
to be spent in missionary work among  
the Indians of that city. Philadelphia is  
determined to get down to the rock bot-  
tom of the reform business.

If the czar is wise, he will make the  
indemnity large enough to cause Japan  
to get in a row with some other power  
over the question of its proper disposi-  
tion. The trick can be easily turned.

Between the rapid shaking of the olive  
branch and the vigorous waving of the  
big stick, it is hard for our President to  
find time for much of a vacation at  
his old Virginia home.

The conviction grows daily that the  
"elder statesmen" of Japan are sure they  
have the approval of the spirits of their  
ancestors in demanding a very stiff in-  
demnity.

As a compromise measure, the plenipoten-  
taries might bring The Hague along  
with them when they come to Washing-  
ton to attend the peace powwow.

Richmond has survived many shocks.  
It will manage to get over the disap-  
pointment incident to its failure to get  
the Republican State Convention.

Mr. Bowen should have taken warning  
from Russia that it is unwise to bring  
on a fight before getting ready with  
powder and other war supplies.

A new gas well in Ohio is sending out  
gas at the rate of 5,000,000 cubic feet  
every twenty-four hours. Let Tom Law-  
son look well to his laurels.

The difference between diplomats and  
diplomats is that the former occur very  
frequently. The distinction may thus  
be defined to a "U."

However, the numerous degrees which  
our colleges handed out last week had  
no connection whatever with those given  
out by the weather man.

That Williams degree of LHD to Presi-  
dent Roosevelt has set the other colleges  
thinking hard for new and tasty alpha-  
betical arrangements.

It's only fair to add, however, that  
that "flyer" wreck would have been  
just as likely to happen on a daisy-pick-  
ing commotion.

West Point's new industry, growing  
oysters on beer bottles, may in time  
spread to regions beyond the salt water  
seclusion.

New Mexico is ready for steeplechase.  
She has gotten up a land stealing sen-  
sation modeled after the Oregon brand.

According to yesterday's press dis-  
patches, Ambassador Reid has received  
a reception. That's English, perhaps.

## RYMES FOR TODAY

Would It Be Oyama's Fault?

Oyama's job is too tight  
To wear a shoe as big as a foot to wait.  
But then, if he's a day and night  
Takes all the business head he's got.  
Hence, while those peace men hem and  
Haw, he'll be a diplomat.  
You see, he ain't a diplomat—  
Poor chap, he's only trained for war!  
But then, he's trained quite well for that,  
And war is what he's out there for.  
The Russians still err on his lands,  
And 'neath his home and bread and  
—If, peace being slow, he smote those  
bands  
And slew them.  
Would that be  
His fault?  
He'll rest when peace has been declared  
Russia's kindly turned to go:  
Since terms are laid down and peace is  
Friend still is friend and foe is foe,  
And Linvitch still brags and boasts  
(Of how eke grows from rye or  
maize)  
Suppose Oyama smote those hosts  
And crushed them.  
Would that be  
His fault?  
H. H. H.

## Judge Crump Criticised.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—Anent the discussion of recent oc-  
currences in the Corporation Commission,  
I have the honor to say that I have thor-  
oughly understood that nothing contained  
in this letter is intended, directly or in-  
directly, to reflect on the integrity of  
any member of the commission, but as the  
matter is up for discussion, it occurs to  
me that all phases of it have not been  
presented.

Mr. Braxton has shown in his letter  
that, so far as private corporations are  
concerned, the work of the commission  
is largely ministerial. Inferentially, he  
leaves us under the impression that pub-  
lic corporations would have to move  
in attempting to corrupt the commission,  
and, as there is no law against it, there  
is nothing radically wrong in the chair-  
man's purchase of a share of stock in  
the Virginia Corporation Company. In-  
corporated I may observe, in the first  
place, that there is a certain propriety  
of official conduct which is as much an  
obligation as if it were written in the  
statutes of the State. I will concede his  
contention so far as ordinary private  
corporations are concerned, but the pres-  
ent case is different. The Virginia Cor-  
poration Company, Incorporated, accord-  
ing to its letter sent out April 20, 1905,  
was organized for the purpose of repre-  
senting "corporations," which includes  
public service as well as private cor-  
porations. Mr. Braxton states that "pub-  
lic service corporations have much to hope  
and fear from the commission," and  
fear from the commission. Then he says  
that Judge Crump did was to buy a  
share of stock in a private corporation  
that proposed to represent public service  
corporations that had much to hope  
and fear from the commission, of which  
he was chairman. I cannot accept Mr.  
Braxton's view that this was "a trivial  
error of judgment." It seems to me  
to have been a very grave error.

The reason underlying the constitutional  
provision forbidding members of the com-  
mission to own stock in public service  
corporations must be that human nature  
is too weak to trust with legislative,  
judicial and executive powers in matters  
where self-interest is involved. If this  
is true, how can we trust the laws, de-  
claring and admitting that the interest  
of an attorney or representative of the  
corporation whose case is being con-  
sidered? The constitutional inhibition  
was doubtless intended to break the con-  
nection between the commission and pub-  
lic service corporations. The gravity of  
Judge Crump's act consists in having  
made possible, by indirection, the connec-  
tion between public service corporations  
and the commission, which the Constitu-  
tion had forbidden him to establish by  
direction.

A concrete example of what might  
be done, let us suppose that there were  
five shareholders in the Virginia Corpora-  
tion Company, Incorporated, and some  
trunk line railroad was to be assessed,  
and the railroad gave the Virginia Cor-  
poration Company \$5,000 to represent it  
before the commissioner, to see to it that  
it was not unduly taxed. Now, if the chair-  
man of the Corporation Commission held one  
share of stock, would he not be receiving  
the sum of \$10,000 in a case in which he  
was to act as judge?

Can we afford to regard lightly any  
act of the members of the commission  
that would open a channel through which  
public service corporations might cor-  
rupt the commission itself? If it is con-  
ceded that the members are too weak  
and pure to be reached, it does  
not follow that their successors will be  
so, because, if the opportunity is there,  
the public service corporations may use  
their power to fill the commission with  
men and women who would be influenced  
by the Virginia Corporation Company,  
Incorporated, or some other like company.  
It is a case in which there should be no  
connection, however remote, between the  
commission and the agencies which it  
calls into existence to regulate and  
control.

The usefulness of the commission de-  
pends in a large measure upon the con-  
fidence which the people have in it, and  
if Judge Crump's act, however pure his  
motives, has done anything to shake that  
confidence, the cause of public regulation of  
public service corporations is harmed  
and impaired its usefulness in the position  
which, with this exception, he has filled  
with marked ability and credit.

Nonetheless, more than I do, that this  
unfortunate thing should have happened,  
and that a gentleman of such high char-  
acter as Judge Crump should have be-  
come involved in it, but the welfare of the  
State must be the first consideration.  
The State must have the opportunity  
of establishing the precedent that the  
people's agents for the control and  
regulation of corporations must be as  
wise as serpents and harmless as doves,  
and that they must avoid even the ap-  
pearance of evil.

Very respectfully,  
A. F. THOMAS.

## Pure Elections.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:  
Sir,—Out here in the great white Ninth  
District we heartily endorse the warning  
from your Franklin D. Roosevelt, and  
should like to add our most unequivocal  
endorsement of your article to which he  
alludes. At the same time I wish to voice  
an amen to your conservative criticism  
of the rather severe language used in  
an article addressed to the "Roanoke  
Times" on the 30th of March last, on the  
importance to the party of a strict adher-  
ence to the provisions of the Barksdale  
bill, we find the language "It is to be  
hoped that every Democratic paper, now  
at the opening of the canvass, as does  
the Roanoke Times and Norfolk Virgin-  
ian-Pilot, put itself upon record as not  
only opposed to, but prepared to resist  
and punish, if possible, by publishing any  
and every infraction or violation of the  
Barksdale bill or any other party mea-  
sure." That shall have a tendency to give  
what our party has promised, viz: Honest  
elections, and respect being as important  
to parties as to individuals. Every Demo-  
crat should bear in mind that the work  
of the party in fulfillment of its re-  
sponsible promises, to give the country pure  
elections, and that the party press is to  
be left undone by the party press to this  
end—an end devoutly to be wished.

A. J. TYNES.

Roanoke, Va.

# TAX VALUES IN CHARLOTTESVILLE

(Continued From First Page.)

men, to say nothing of the railroad men  
who live here.  
This is a division point on the Ches-  
apeake and Ohio, and many of the conduc-  
tors of that road reside here. The South-  
ern employs a great many men at Char-  
lottesville, and the way out of the city  
road adds to the prosperity of the city.  
Of course, the University of Virginia,  
with its hundreds of students, contributes  
more to the prosperity of Charlottesville  
than any other one thing. It is not only  
that the University brings a large number  
of the characteristics of university seats,  
with its quiet, shady streets and some-  
what solemn air, but the eastern part  
of the University is the best known  
in England and America. It would be  
hard to find anywhere prettier residences  
than some of those in the city of Char-  
lottesville.

Charlottesville has a number of excel-  
lent wholesale houses, which have a good  
trade, but I was told that Richmond was  
a favorite wholesale market with the mer-  
chants of the city. And there is no doubt  
that the Richmond dealers in the city  
here is a good field for work. Richmond  
is also a retail market for Charlottesville  
people. I noticed on a Chesapeake and  
Ohio train from Richmond yesterday six  
salesmen, and I saw a large number of  
loaves of carrying packages wrapped in  
paper which bore the names of Richmond